

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6

KHAYRULINA, K.K.

phenone and water-ethanol ~~uridienylcarbinol~~ ~~uridienylcarbinol~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6"

MINTS, A.G.; KHAYRULINA, Ye.N.

Organizing pond fish farming in peat banks. Trudy sov.
Ikht. kom. no.14:107-112 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva (VNIPRKh).
(Fishponds)
(Fish culture)

KHAYRULLIN, A. (Ufa); SAMIGULLIN, A. (Ufa)

Comprehensive analysis of the economics of the petroleum industry.
Vop. ekon. no.9:123-126 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Petroleum industry)

KHAYRULLIN, A.Kh.; LUZIN, V.I.; SAMIGULLIN, A.S.

Compensation for expenditures on geological prospecting.
Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.2:23-27 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Petroleum industry—Accounting)

KHAYRULLIN, A.Kh.; ALALYKINA, L.A.

Calculating the cost of the production of liquefied gases.
Gaz. delo no.10:25-27 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ufimskiy otdel ekonomicheskikh issledovanij AN SSSR.

KHAYRULLIN, A.Kh.; SAMIGULLIN, A.S.

Certain problems in the determination of the effectiveness of capital investments in prospecting for oil and gas. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz ' no.9;113-115 '64.

(MERA 17:12)

1. Ufimskiy otdel ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy AN SSSR.

GRAMOV, M.N.; KHAYRULLIN, B.G.

Composition of Apsheron Ostracoda from the Sarykamysh Depression.
Uzb.geol.zhur. no.2:89-91 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR i Uzbekskoye geologicheskoye
upravleniye.
(Sarykamysh Depression--Ostracoda, Fossil)

KHAYRULLIN, F.Z., aspirant

Analyzing the mixing process in asphalt mixers and increasing
the durability of mixer blades. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; mashinostr.
no.9:180-193 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V.V. Kuybyshova.
(Concrete mixers) (Asphalt concrete)

KHAYRULLIN, F.Z.

Investigating mixing drums of intermittent asphalt mixers. Stroi.
i dor.mashinostroi. 4 no.3:24-30 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Mixing machinery)

LEONT'YEV, Leonid Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KHAYRULLIN, G.G.;
MUTSENEK, K.Ya., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAVEL'YEVA, Ye.,
red.; BOKMANIS, R., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to the theory of reliability of radioelectronic
apparatus] Vvedenie v teoriyu nadezhnosti radioelektronnoi ap-
paratury. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 186 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Radio--Equipment and supplies)
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

L 8524-66

ACC NR: AT5027523

SOURCE CODE: UR/2690/65/008/000/0123/0130
48
*P.***AUTHOR:** Khayrullin, G. G.; Prokhorov, A. N.

ORG: Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology AN LatSSR, Riga (Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN LatSSR)

TITLE: Protection, control, and failure indication on semiconductor unit reliability testing stands

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 8, 1965.
Avtomatika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, 123-130

TOPIC TAGS: test stand, semiconductor device, circuit reliability, reliability engineering

ABSTRACT: Complex circuit malfunctioning is usually caused by the failure of one of the circuit components. Component failures are most often caused by short circuits or breaks. The article discusses the consequences of such failures and presents specific circuits for protection, control, and failure indication on semiconductor unit reliability testing stand. The design incorporates 1) a short circuit protection and indication circuit; 2) a power supply protection circuit; 3) a maximum voltage indicator; 4) current and voltage limit protection circuit; and 5) a pulse generator malfunction indicator. A design for the over-voltage protection of the entire testing stand is also presented. Orig. art has 1 formula and figures.

SUB CODE: EC,IE / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

UDC: 621.316.925:621.382.019.34

Card 1/1 *ju*

ACCESSION NR: AT4035937

6/2690/63/005/000/0015/0024

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, G. G.

TITLE: Highly stable transistorized circuits for the measurement of the collector junction capacitance C_c and the collector-base-circuit time constant $r_b C_c$ of transistors

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy*, v. 5, 1963. Avtomatizatsiya izmereniy parametrov poluprovodnikovy*kh priborov (Automation of measuring of semiconductor instrument parameters), no. 1, 15-24

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, transistor base model, collector, circuit theory

ABSTRACT: The simplest equivalent circuit of a transistor is considered, along with the dependence of the parameters of this circuit

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4035937

on the frequency and on the amplitude of the supply voltages. It is pointed out that even a simple equivalent circuit is valid only under certain conditions, and if it is used certain features of the processes occurring in transistors must be taken into account. By using this equivalent circuit it is concluded that an alternating voltage of increased amplitude can be used to measure some high-frequency parameters of the equivalent circuit of transistors, so that the measuring circuits can be simplified and constructed with semiconductor devices. Methods of measuring C_c and $r_b C_c$ are described and ways of increasing the stability of transistorized measurement circuits are proposed. It is pointed out that the apparatus described, which is fully transistorized, is small, economic, and reliable in operation, thus preferable to test apparatus in which large standard signal generators, amplifiers, and other complicated instruments are used. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4035937

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28May64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EC

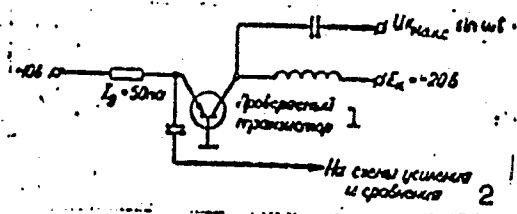
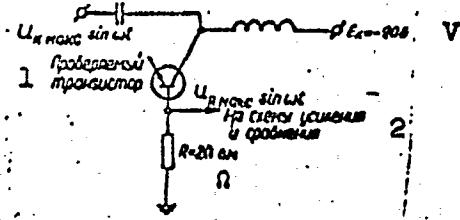
NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4035937

ENCLOSURE: 01



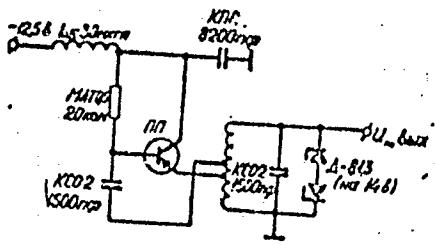
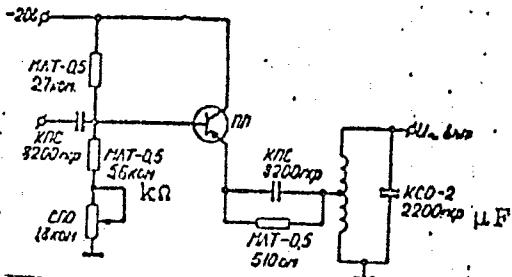
Measurement circuits for the collector-junction capacitance (left) and the collector-base circuit time constant τ_{b_c} of transistors.

- 1) Tested transistor.
- 2) To amplification and comparison circuits.

Card 4/5.

ACCESSION NR: AT4035937

ENCLOSURE: 02



Highly stabilized transistorized amplifier (left) and high-frequency oscillator with stabilized amplitude (right).

Card
5/5

L 31792-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6021642

SOURCE CODE: UR/0140/65/000/006/0147/0149

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, G. T.

19

ORG: none

13

TITLE: Fibonacci numbers with primes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Matematika, no. 6, 1965, 147-149

TOPIC TAGS: number, number theory, integer

ABSTRACT: Not all Fibonacci numbers with primes are prime. In this connection the article examines the general type of these numbers and their prime divisors. Five theorems are stated: Theorem 1. If $p = 5k \pm 1$, then $a_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$; if $p = 5k \pm 2$, then $a_p \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$. Theorem 2. If $p = 5k \pm 1$, then $p | a_{p-1}$; if $p = 5k \pm 2$, then $p | a_{p+1}$. Theorem 3. a) if p has the form $p = 20k \pm 1$, then a_p has the form $a_p = 10A_p + 1$; b) if $p = 20k + 3$, then $a_p = 10A_p - 4p - 1$; c) if $p = 20k + 7$, then $a_p = 10A_p + 2p - 1$; d) if $p = 20k + 9$, then $a_p = 10A_p + 2p + 1$; e) if $p = 20k + 11$, then $a_p = 10A_p - 2p + 1$; f) if $p = 20k + 13$, then $a_p = 10A_p - 2p - 1$; g) if $p = 20k + 17$, then $a_p = 10A_p + 4p - 1$. Theorem 4. If p is a proper divisor of the number a_n and $p | a_1$, then $a_n | a_1$. Theorem 5. Any prime divisor of the number a_p is a proper divisor. The notation employed is: A, b, c, i, k, n are positive integers; $b | c$ — b divides c ; p, q are odd primes. [JPRS]

Card 1/2

UDC: 511.2

L 31792-66

ACC NR: AP6021642

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R00072192001

visor of the number a_n and $p | a_1$, then $a_n | a_1$. Theorem 5. Any prime divisor of the number a_p is a proper divisor. The notation employed is: A, b, c, i, k, n are positive integers; $b | c$ — b divides c ; p, q are odd primes. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 07Oct64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

13

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, I.Kh.

SOV/20-123-5-7/50

TITLE: On Some Infinite Systems of Linear Algebraic Equations Solvable in
a Closed Form (O nekotorykh beskonechnykh sistemakh lineynikh
algebraicheskikh uravneniy, razreshayemykh v zamkнутoy forme)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5, pp 795..798 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper, written under the leading of Professor
F.D.Gakhov, the author considers the systems

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n-k} x_k = d_n \quad (n < 0)$$

$$(1) \quad x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{n,k} x_k = d_n \quad (0 \leq n \leq p-1)$$

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{n-k} x_k = d_n \quad (p \leq n)$$

$$(2) \quad x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [1+e^{2k\pi i/m}+\dots+e^{2(m-1)k\pi i/m}] a_{n-k} x_k = d_n \quad (n < 0)$$

Card 1/2

On Some Infinite Systems of Linear Algebraic Equations SOV/20-123-5-7/50
Solvable in a Closed Form

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [1 + e^{2k\pi i/m} + \dots + e^{2(n-1)k\pi i/m}] c_{n-k} x_k = d_n \quad (0 \leq n).$$

The author uses the analogy with integral equations of the type of convolution as well as with integral equations the kernels of which remain invariant for certain broken linear transformations. By application of Laurent-transformations the problem is reduced to a boundary value problem of the Riemannian type. The author enumerates some further systems solvable with the same method. There are 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 1 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-na-Donu State University)

PRESENTED: July 15, 1958, by P-Ya. Kochina, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1958

Card 2/2

KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh., assistant

Regularization of "triple" integral equations of the convolution type. Trudy RIIZHT no.28:100-113 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

(Integral equations)

KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh.

Infinite systems of algebraic equations with quasi-difference
indexes. Trudy RIIZHT no.28:203-234 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

(Linear equations

KHAYRULLIN, I. Kh. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Infinite systems of linear algebraic equations with difference indexes." Rostov-on-Don, 1959. 7 pp
(Rostov-on-Don State Univ), 150 copies. Bibliography at end of text (18 ~~titles~~)
(KL, 45-59, 143)

KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh.

Certain infinite systems of algebraic equations. Nauch.
dokl.vys.shkoly; fiz.-mat.nauki no.1:81-87 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.
(Equations, Simultaneous)

16.4500

26509
S/044/61/000/004/023/033
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, I.Kh.

TITLE: Regularization of "three-fold" integral equations of the type
of convolution

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 4, 1961, 69,
abstract 4 B 368. ("Tr. Rostovsk.-n/D in-ta inzh. zh.-d.
transp." 1959, vyp 28, 100-113)

TEXT: For the singular equation

$$Mf = f(x) + \int_{-\infty}^0 k_1(x-t)f(t)dt + \int_0^a k_2(x-t)f(t)dt + \int_a^{\infty} k_3(x-t)f(t)dt + \\ + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n(x,t)f(t)dt = g(x) ; \quad f, g \in L_2(-\infty, \infty)$$

the author constructs a regularizing operator M^k (i.e. $M^k Mf = M^k g$ is a
Fredholm equation). It is assumed that

Card 1/2

Regularization of "three-fold" ...

26509
S/044/61/000/004/023/033
C111/C222

$n(x,t) \in L_2(-\infty < x, t < \infty)$, $k_i(x) \in L(-\infty, \infty)$, $k_i(x)\sqrt{x+1} \in L_2(-\infty, \infty)$.

A regularizing operator is also constructed for the transposed equation.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

16.1500

39886
S/044/62/000/007/033/100
C111/C222

AUTHOR:

Khayrullin, I.Kh.

TITLE:

Infinite systems of linear equations with difference indices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 7, 1960, 60-61,
abstract 7B288. ("Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po differentsial'n.
uravneniyam, 1958". Yerevan, AN Arm. SSR, 1960, 179-185)TEXT: The author investigates infinite systems of linear algebraic
equations of the following kind :

a)

$$x_n = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n-k} x_k + \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} b_{n,k} x_k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{n-k} x_k = d_n$$

$(n = \dots, -2, -1, q, q+1, \dots).$

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{n,k} x_k = d_n \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots, q-1).$$

Card 1/4

S/044/62/000/007/033/100

Infinite systems of linear equations ... C111/C222

where $\{a_n\} \in \{\alpha_1, \beta_1\}_1$, $\{c_n\} \in \{\alpha_2, \beta_2\}_1$, $\{b_{n,k}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \{\min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \max(\beta_1, \beta_2)\}_2$, $(k = 0, 1, \dots, p-1)$

$$\{b_{n,k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subseteq \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta_1}, \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \right\}$$

$(n = 0, 1, \dots, p-1)$, $\{d_n\} \in \{\min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \max(\beta_1, \beta_2)\}_2$, $\alpha_j < \beta_j$,
 $j = 1, 2$. The symbol $\{a_n\} \in \{\alpha, \beta\}_p$ means that

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} |a_n \alpha^n|^p < \infty \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n \beta^n|^p < \infty$$

The solution is sought in the class $\{\beta_1, \beta_2\}$. For the given and the sought sequences the following mapping is introduced : to the original a_n there corresponds the image $A(\beta)$, if

Card 2/4

S/044/62/000/007/033/100

Infinite systems of linear equations ... C111/C222

$$\Lambda(\zeta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \zeta^n$$

After the passage to the images the given system is transformed into a Riemann boundary value problem with a complicated boundary and some additional conditions. The unknowns x_n are determined from the series expansions of the functions obtained for the solution of the Riemann problem.

b)

$$6) x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n-mk} x_{mk} = d_n \quad (n = \dots, -2, -1),$$

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{n-k} x_k = d_1 \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots, q-1),$$

$$x_n + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{n-mk} x_{mk} = d_n \quad (n = q, q+1, \dots).$$

Card 3/4

Infinite systems of linear equations ... S/044/62/000/007/033/100
C111/C222

where $|a_n| < \frac{M}{|n|\lambda+1}$, $|c_n| < \frac{M}{|n|\lambda+1}$ ($0 < \lambda < 1$, $M = \text{const}$), $m = \text{integer}$,

$\{b_{n,k}\}_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \in l_2$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots, \infty$), $\{d_n\} \in l_2$, $x_n \in l_2$.

After a passage to the images the given infinite system is transformed into a Riemann boundary value problem for automorphic functions (with respect to the substitutions of the rotation group), where the unknowns $X^+(z)$ and $X^-(z)$ are the images of the sought sequences

$\{x_n\}$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$) and $\{x_n\}$ ($n = -1, -2, \dots$).

After the solution of the boundary value problem the unknowns are determined just as in case a).

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

СССР - 1963

• N.P.: AR5004796

4744796-1 AR5054/B054

Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 1963.

AUTHORS: Nikolenko, V. N.; Khayrullin, T. M.

R 2002

TITLE: Concerning one problem for equations of the hyperbolic type

SOURCE: Sb. Funktsional'n. analiz i vopr. teorii predstavlenii, No. 1,
Moskva, 1963, 72-81

Differential equation, hyperbolic, boundary value problem, uniqueness
existence theorem

ABSTRACT: A solution is sought for the equation

$$tu_{yy} - u_{xx} + a_1 u_{xy} + b_1 u_x + c_1 u_y = 0 \quad (1)$$

which is bounded by the characteristics, i.e.

1/2

REF ID: A85004796

$$t_0 = t + \delta t, \quad y_0 = y(t_0)$$

on segment of the axis Ox , satisfying the condition

$$\begin{aligned} & y(x) \in D, \quad x \in [t_0, t_0 + \delta t], \\ & \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=t_0} = \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_0}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$.

In certain conditions imposed on the coefficients of existence and uniqueness is proved that the solution of the problem in an ϵ -strip about the line of degeneracy of the equation (1). Knowing the solution on a line in the strip, the solution in the domain D can be obtained by usual method, type of the Cauchy problem. (From the Introduction.)

MA

ENCL: DC

✓/2

GAKHOV, Fedor Dmitriyevich; ROGOZHIN, V.S., dots., red.; BACHURINA, T.A., aspirant, red.; GIVORUKHINA, A.A., aspirant, red.; ZARIPOV, R.Kh., aspirant, red.; MEL'NIK, I.M., aspirant, red.; MIKHAYLOV, L.G., aspirant, red.; LITVINCHUK, G.S., aspirant, red.; PARADOKSOVA, I.A., aspirant, red.; KHASABOV, E.G., aspirant, red.; CHERSKIY, Yu.I., aspirant, red.; YANOVSKIY, S.V., aspirant, red.; ARAMANOVICH, I.G., red.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOROVSKAYA, N.I., red.; RYSYUK, N.A., red.; SMAGINA, V.I., red.; KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh., red.; CHUMAKOV, P.V., red.; POLOVINKIN, S.M., red.; KEPPEN, I.V., red.; MIKHLIN, E.I., tekhn. red.

[Boundary value problems] Kraevye zadachi. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 639 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Boundary value problems)

GRIGOR'YEV, L. N.; KHAYRULLIN, I. Kh.; USMANOV, A. G.

"Experimental investigation of critical heat flows with boiling binary mixture."

paper submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Chemical-Technical Inst, Kazan'.

ACC NR: AP036861

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/004/0096/0106

AUTHOR: Lokay, V. I., Khayrullin, R. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the selection of basic parameters and calculation of specific characteristics of cooled aviation engines

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.4, 1966, 96-106

TOPIC TAGS: turbojet engine, turboprop engine, engine performance
CHARACTERISTIC, cooled aviation engine, turbojet specific thrust, specific fuel consumption, COOLING

ABSTRACT: The adverse effect of engine cooling, e.g., associated hydraulic and thermodynamic losses, was analyzed for turboprop and turbojet engines. The calculated performance characteristics of cooled and uncooled turbojet engines at both startup and flight regimes are shown in Figs.1 and 2. The derived formulas can be used for determining optimal compression ratios for cooled engines and are recommended for comparative analysis of engine performance.

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.454

ACC NR: AP6036861

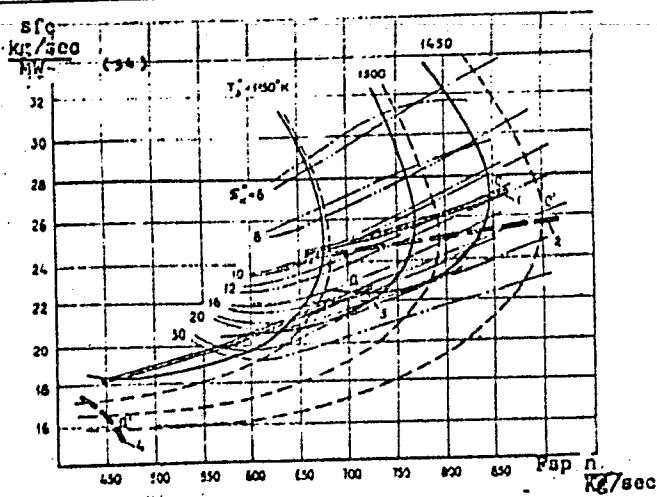


Fig.1. Effect of cooling losses on turbojet engine performance characteristics at sea level during startup. 1 and 3-optimal compression ratios (n_{1c}) resulting in maximal specific thrust (Fsp) minimal specific fuel consumption (sfc) (cooled engine); 2 and 4-uncooled engine; H=0; V=0.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036861

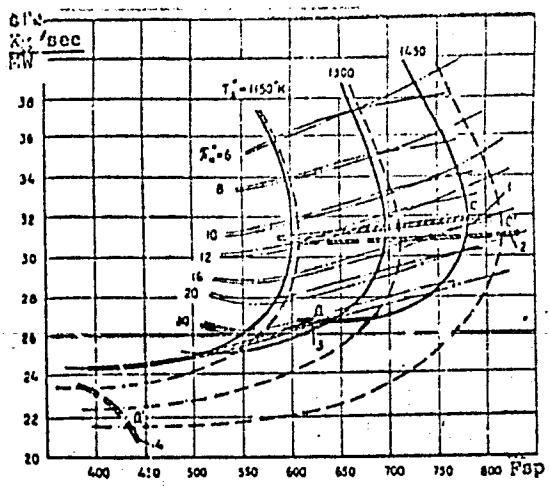


Fig.2. Effect of cooling losses on turbojet engine flight performance characteristics. 1 and 3-optimal compression ratios (π_k) resulting in maximal specific thrust (Fsp) and minimal specific fuel consumption (sfc) (cooled engine); 2 and 4-uncooled engine.

Orig.art.has: 4 figures and 25 formulas.

[WA-76]

SUB CODE: 21/ DATE SUBM: 160ct65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 3/3

L 50500-55

AMERICAN AIRLINES

AUTHOR: LOKAY, V. I.; KERZNER, R. G.

TITLE: Additional energy losses in coated gas-turbine installations and their effect on
the efficiency of the cycle

VAKUUM-UNIVERSITÄTTECHNIK, D-1000 BERLIN

GAS-TURBINE; GAS TURBINE CYCLE; COATED GAS TURBINE; COATED GAS TURBINE CYCLE;
TURBOSET ENGINE

The article is concerned with the additional energy losses which are not found in the uncoated gas-turbine installations. The author discusses the basic types of losses caused by the coating of the blades. He also discusses the losses which are the result of the change in the boundary layer profile. In the first section, in comparison with the uncoated installation, the author discusses the effect of the boundary layer of the working fluid on the efficiency of the cycle. In the second section, the effect of the geometry of the coated articles on the efficiency of the cycle is discussed. The differences between high operating efficiency temperatures and low operating efficiency temperatures are discussed. The additional energy losses can be reduced to a minimum by the use of appropriate coatings. The main losses of the article are the additional thermal losses due to the use of the coatings.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to describe the design and operation of a gas turbine system which uses a combustor exit temperature control system. The system is designed to maintain the combustor exit temperature at a constant level, even though the inlet air temperature or fuel flow rate changes. This is accomplished by controlling the fuel flow rate to the combustor. The system consists of a combustor, a fuel meter, and related controls. The combustor exit temperature may be controlled by varying the amount of fuel entering the combustor or by varying the amount of gas reaching the combustor. The system is capable of maintaining a constant combustor exit temperature if the more fuel is burned.

AMERICAN
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-20-06 BY SP-12345678

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ZHUVAGIN, I.G.; AKCHAS'YANOV, Yu.A.; KHAYRULLIN, R.V.

Possibility of using ion exchange resins as carriers of radioactive isotopes. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.45:ll5-ll7 '62.
(MIRA 15:ll)

(Ion exchange resins)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)
(Oil wells—Hydraulic fracturing)

KHAIRULLIN, Sh. Sh.

KHAIRULLIN, Sh. Sh. "Control of 'Zakuklivania' of Cats and Barley in Eastern Transbaikal," in Virus Diseases of Plants and Measures for Their Control, Works of the Conference on Virus Diseases of Plants 1940, Publishing House of the Academy of Science USSR, Moscow, 1941, pp. 140-144. 464.32 Sof

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

KHAYRULLIN, Sh., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

New developments in the construction of livestock buildings.
Sel'. stroi. no. 7:14-15 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Direktor Orenburgskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
molochno-myasnogo skotovedstva. (Farm buildings)

KHAYRULLIN, V.K.; SOBCHUK, T.I.

Preparation and isomerization of mixed esters of
1-chloro-3-(β -chlorooethoxy)isopropylphosphorous acid. Izv.AN
SSSR.Otd.khim.n.uk.no.2:320-328 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.
(Phosphorous acid) (Esters)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6

LAWRENCE DWT(n)/MF(c)/BMP(.) PM

REF ID: A65027689

SOURCE CODE: ITR/0051365.000/010/1792/1798

RECORDED BY: V. K.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-2001 BY 65027689

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6

L 70d9-66

ACC NR: AP5027688

acid and phenols to yield I, the corresponding mixed esters of phenylphosphonous acid reacted with either

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6"

YELISYENOV, V.N.; ZHAYRULIN, V.K.

Preparation and rearrangement of mixed esters of
tert-(1,1,1-trichloro)ethyl-2-phosphorus acid. Izv. N
SSSR. ser. khim. no.12:2128-2132 '65.
(Zhurn. nauch.)

I. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. Submitted
July 22, 1963.

KUZNETSOV, N. A.; KRAYZULIN, V. K.

Preparation and rearrangement of mixed alkyl-tert-(1,1,2-trichloro)-butyl esters of phenyiphosphinic acid. Izv. N. SSSR. Ser. Khim.
no. 12; 2132-2136 '65. (NOD 15032)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk. Submitted
July 22, 1963.

L 276C1-66 EWP(1)/EWT(1)/EWT(m) RW/RC

14 Nov 1982

0627/0828

...ayfullin, V. K.

Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN USSR, Kazan Institute of Radiochemistry

Reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with acrylic acid. I.

Mak. Neklady, v. 162, no. 1, p. 1, 1982.

TOPIC: chemical reaction, organic phosphorus compound, ester, phosphene

This paper deals with the reaction of equimolecular amounts of ethyldichlorophosphine and acrylic or methacrylic acid. The reaction between equimolecular amounts of ethyldichlorophosphine and acrylic or methacrylic acid is exothermal. Prevalent decomposition products are phosphene, phosphorus oxides, and phosphorus sulfides.

The reaction of phosphene with acrylic acid is accompanied by the formation of phosphorus sulfide and phosphorus oxide.

Reaction of phosphene with methacrylic acid is accompanied by the formation of phosphorus sulfide and phosphorus oxide.

1 / FORM DATE: 14Nov84

ACC NR: AP6022798

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0289/0296

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, V. K.; Shagidullin, R. R.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of chlorides of trivalent phosphorus acids with conjugated systems.
I. Reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 289-296

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, chlorinated organic compound, conjugate bond system, IR spectrum, molecular structure, condensation reaction, alkylphosphine

ABSTRACT: A simple method was developed for producing chlorides of 4-oxo-4-chloro-4-phosphocarboxylic acids, and a reaction scheme was proposed. Ten derivatives of 4-oxo-4-hydroxy-4-phosphocarboxylic acids were produced from such starting materials as ethyldichlorophosphine and phenyldichlorophosphine with acrylic and methacrylic acids. The structures of the condensation products of ethyldichlorophosphine with alpha,beta-unsaturated acids and of the products of further conversion of these reaction products were confirmed by studies of their infrared spectra. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Nov64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 20

UDC: 547.468.1

0915

0777

L 31275-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RI

ACC NR: AP6022799

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0296/0302

42

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, V. K.; Sobchuk, T. I.; Pudovik, A. N.

B

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 296-302

TOPIC TAGS: reaction mechanism, chlorinated organic compound, IR spectrum,
esterification, chemical synthesis, alkylphosphine, diene synthesis

ABSTRACT: The addition of ethyldichlorophosphine to propiolic acid proceeds in the 1,4-position with the formation of 4-oxo-4-chloro-4-phospho-2-hexenoyl chloride. In the reaction of 4-oxo-4-chloro-4-phospho-2-hexenoyl chloride with alcohols and diethyl-amine, esters and the diethylamide of 4-oxo-4-alkoxy-4-phospho-2-hexenoic acid were obtained. Esters of 4-oxo-4-alkoxy-4-phospho-2-hexenoic acid, containing an electrophilic bond, readily add nucleophilic reagents and are extremely active in diene synthesis. The nucleophilic reagent is directed to the beta-carbon atom with respect to the carbomethoxy group. Infrared spectra are cited for seven reaction products. The authors thank R. R. Shagidullin for producing and interpreting the IR spectrum. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Mar65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

UDC: 547.468.1

0975

0978

Card 1/1 9.2

ACC NR: APO021683

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0494/0498

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, V. K.; Pudovik, A. N.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with crotonic acid

37
B

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 494-498

TOPIC TAGS: alkylphosphine, chlorinated organic compound, esterification, IR spectrum, chemical synthesis

ABSTRACT: The reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with crotonic acid was found to proceed smoothly at room temperature, forming a single product, 3-methyl-4-oxo-4-chloro-4-phosphacaproyl chloride. Reaction of 3-methyl-4-oxo-4-chloro-4-phosphacaproyl chloride with alcohols yielded esters of 3-methyl-4-oxo-4-alkoxy-4-phosphacaproic acid. In these reactions, anhydrides of ethyl-beta-carbalkoxyisopropylphosphinic acid are formed at the same time. Infrared spectra are cited for the chloride and five esters. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05Apr65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 LS

UDC: 547.26'118

ABRAMOV, V.S.; KHAYRULLIN, V.K.

Interaction of dialkylphosphorous acids with aldehydes and ketones.
Part 9. Di-tret-(β' , β' , β' -trichloro)-butyl esters of substituted
 α -oxymethylphosphinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.3:811-813 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Phosphinic acid)

KHAYRULLIN, V. K. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "On the Problem: ~~of~~ the
Interaction Between Chlorine-Substituted Tertiary Alcohols and
and ~~Trichloride of Phosphorus~~ and the Study of the Properties of
the Resulting Products." Kazan', 1957. 19 pp 22 cm. ~~IMK~~ (Min of
Higher Education USSR, Kazan' Chemical Engineering Inst im S. M.
Kirow), 150 copies (KL, 25-57, 110)

KHAYRULLIN, V. K.

AUTHORS: Abramov, V. S. and Khayrullin, V. K. 79-2-36/58

TITLE: About Mixed Esters of Di-Tert.-(1,1,1-Trichloro)-Butylphosphorous Acid
(O smeshannykh efirakh di-tret.-(1,1,1-trikhlor)-butilfosforistoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 444-449 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Report describes the syntheses of mixed esters which were obtained from monoacid chlorides of di-tert.-(1,1,1-trichlorobutylphosphorous acid and various alcohols in the presence of pyridine in a dry ether medium. It was established that the steric factors play an essential and possibly even a decisive role in the formation of phosphorous acid esters from tertiary alcohols. The reaction, carried out at a temperature of 0 - 5° with consequent heating of the ester to a boiling point, utilized primary alcohols of normal and iso-structure as well as secondary, cyclic and tertiary alcohols. It was found that primary alcohols of normal structure - methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and octyl do react in cold state with the acid chloride resulting in the formation of homologous mixed ester and separation of pyridine chloride. Reactions with tertiary

Card 1/2

79-2-36/58
About Mixed Esters of Di-Tert.-(1,1,1-Trichloro)-Butylphosphorous Acid

alcohols formed no phosphites. The physico-chemical properties of the esters are listed.

It is shown that primary alcohols - isobutyl and allyl and secondary alcohols - isopropyl, sec.-butyl and cyclohexanol react with mono acid chloride of di-tert.-(1,1,1-trichloro)-butylphosphorous acid in the presence of pyridine yielding homologous mixed esters (high yields). Mixed esters of butyl-phosphorous acid with copper monochloride form complex compounds.

2 tables. There are 13 references, of which 8 are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Kazan' Chemical-Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Mixed esters $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$

methylhexylchloroformate (I) was added to a mixture of

K. Kharasch (S. I. T. C.) and 1.5 g. of

Chlorotitanium tetrachloride in 25 ml. of benzene at room temperature.

To 41.2 g. PCP and 0.63 g. of methylmagnesium iodide in 250 ml. H_2O was added 23.7 g. pyridine and the mixture was

refluxed 2 hrs. The mist was filtered and the filtrate was

vacuum distilled (75°C./10 mm Hg).

1.8 ml. of 1.5MTH which on distillation gave 1.5 ml. of

Refining 158 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$ with 1.2% of

methylhexylhexanoate and 53.2 pyridine at 100°C./10 mm Hg.

54.3% $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{COOCH}_3)\text{OP(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$

mp 50-51°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.5422$; when 2 moles of the di-esters were added to 1 mole of

product was formed, but in 75% yield, a mixture of two esters, mainly in 30.5% yield I and II and 69.5% II, mp 50-51°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.5039$, $[\eta]_D = 1.12$.

$\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{COOCH}_3)\text{OP(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$

and III and ROH in Et_2O afforded a mixture of two

esters $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{COOCH}_3)\text{OP(C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$

mp 181-182°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.4520$, $[\eta]_D = 1.18$.

Refining II, 85.1% of 80.5% yield I and 19.5% II, mp 181-182°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.4523$, $[\eta]_D = 1.18$.

Refining III, 80.5% of 80.5% yield I and 19.5% II, mp 181-182°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.4523$, $[\eta]_D = 1.18$.

esters I and monooesters II and III, mp 140-145°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.4525$, $[\eta]_D = 1.18$.

Refining III, 80.5% of 80.5% yield I and 19.5% II, mp 181-182°C., $n_{D}^{20} = 1.4523$, $[\eta]_D = 1.18$.

When the whole reaction with 1.5MTH was carried out at 100°C./10 mm Hg, the product was a mixture of two esters with a viscosity of 1.12.

CR

¹Mixed esters of 2,2,2-trichloroacetylchloromethane
and III. V. S. Abramov and V. K. Khalrukhin

Technet Jpn (1980) 23(1): 2783.
1137. Cl. C 1 32, 2783. — To a 3 mole glycol solution of
ROH and 0.4 mole pyridine in 300-400 ml Et₂O,
CCl₃MeOPt₂ was added with ice cooling, after stirring
at room temp., and finally at reflux, the react. was filtered
and dried, yielding the following esters: 2-chloro-2,2,2-tri-
chloroethyl ester (40%), 2-chloro-2,2,2-trichloroethyl
Ac, and 2-chloro-2,2,2-trichloroethyl
Bn.

1 4326, 1 4980; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂, CH₂C₆H₅
1 3605, 1 4691; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₃, 50%; 1 4981;
1 394-91%; 1 3635, 1 4831; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₃,
51%; 1 3646 (m, 84-93); CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₃,
1 3646, 1 4779; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, 73%; 1 4838
1 4700; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, 62%; 1 4741;
1 4973; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, 73%; 1 4839
1 4839; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, 73%; 1 4838
1 4086; CCl₃CH₂OPt₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃, 73%; 1 4838

V.S APPROVALS & COMMENTS

V. K. Khatri Re: Chem. Dept.
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
52 Bldg., preceding above. Interim report
on synthesis of appropriate carbonyl compounds
 $(C_2H_5)_2C(C_2H_5)_2P(O)O$ in organic solvents
 $(C_2H_5)_2C(P(O))_2CR_2$. R = C_2H_5 , CH_3 .

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6

(Continued from page 1) IRMS (NIST) and NMR spectra
179-21¹³C, H, 1H, 178-82¹³C, H, P, 156-158¹³C, H,
177-8¹³C, H, C(=O), 182-8¹³C, H, P, 134-6¹³C, H,
150-2¹³C, H, m/e 170-171, 154-6¹³C, Me, Me, Me, Me,
CH₂Cl, 169-8¹³C, CH₂, 168-7¹³C, CH₂, 167-7¹³C,
166-7¹³C. The n were substantially the same as those observed
earlier, from E-OH or 3-H-4-Me-OBz. The total yield was 2.2 g.
complete to 24.313 hrs at room temperature, to give a white
crystalline product.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6"

АБРАМОВ В.С.
АБРАМОВ, В.С.

АБРАМОВ, В.С.; КХАЙРУЛЛИН, В.К.

Reaction of dialkylphosphorus acids with aldehydes and ketones.
Part 14: Tertiary-(1,1,1 - trichloro)-butyl-1-trichloromethylcyclohexyl-1 esters of substituted α -oxymethylphosphinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.9:2387-2389 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut.
(Esters) (Acids, Organic)

SOV/79-29-4-39/77

5(3)
AUTHORS:

Abramov, V. S., Khayrullin, V. K.

TITLE:

On the Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones (O vzaimodeystvii dialkilfosforistykh kislot s al' degidami i ketonami). XIX. Di-1-trichloromethyl Cyclopentyl-1 Esters of α -Oxyalkyl Phosphinic Acids (XIX. Di-1-trikhlorometil-tsiklopentil-1-cvyye efiry α -okzialkilkofosfinovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1222-1225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

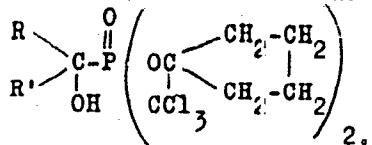
The report under review is a continuation of previous papers published by the authors on the condensation of dialkylphosphorous acids with carbonyl compounds, a process which is becoming increasingly important. The reaction of tertiary chlorine-substituted alcohols with PCl_3 results in the acid dichlorides and acid monochlorides of the corresponding alkyl- and dialkyl-phosphorous acids. Such acid chlorides were obtained by the authors from 1-trichloromethyl cyclopentanol-1 (Ref 5) as well. Acid monochlorides change with water into the corresponding dialkylphosphorous acids. Di-1-trichloromethyl cyclopentyl-1-phosphorous acid was characterized as a viscous non-distillable liquid. It corresponds to the empirical formula $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{OCl}_6\text{P}$.

Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-4-39/77

On the Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. XIX. Di-1-trichloromethyl Cyclopentyl-1 Ester of α -Oxyalkyl Phosphinic Acids

When left undisturbed it forms crystals with a melting point of 37-38°. This acid condenses with aldehydes and ketones without catalyst. This reaction takes place, at room temperature, within 21-50 hours, and much faster at temperatures between 40 and 60°. In order to ensure complete crystallization the condensation products (e.g. with propionic-, butyric-, and isovaleric aldehyde) had to be left undisturbed for a while. The authors assume that the reaction takes place with a trivalent form of phosphorous acids. Thus the di-1-trichloromethyl cyclopentyl-1 esters of the substituted α -oxymethylphosphinic acids were obtained by the condensation of the above acid with aldehydes and ketones. The constants and analyses of the esters obtained are given in the table. Some esters will still have to be examined as to their insecticide activity.



Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-4-39/77

On the Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. XIX. Di-
1-trichloromethyl Cyclopentyl-1 Ester of α -Oxyalkyl Phosphinic Acids

There are 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Institute
of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Abraimov, V. S., Khayrullin, V. K.

SOV/75-29-5-41/75

TITLE:

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids with Aldehydes
and Ketones (O vzaimodeystvii dialkilfosforintykh kislot s
al'dogidemi i ketonami). XX. Esters of Some α -Oxyalkyl-
thionosphinic Acids (Efiry nekotorykh α -oksialkilticfosfinovykh
kislot)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
pp 1599-1604 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The scheme of the reactions mentioned in the title was largely clarified by the authors and other scientists (Refs 1-5). It was to be expected that the thioderivatives of dialkyl-phosphite react with aldehydes and ketones in a similar way. Only few data on this problem are available in publications (Ref 5). This may be due to the fact that the preparation of dialkyl-thiophosphites was difficult in the beginning. Only quite recently (Ref 8) it was reported that by the influence of hydrogen sulfide upon halides of organically substituted phosphoric acids in the presence of tertiary bases thiopyroderivatives are formed and dialkyl-chloro-phosphites and their analogs in this reaction give

Card 1/3

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. XX. Esters of Some α -Oxyalkyl-thiophosphinic Acids

SOV/79-29-5-41/79

dialkyl-thiophosphorous acids in good yield. According to this reaction scheme, the authors prepared dialkyl- and diaryl-thiophosphites and condensed them with aldehydes and ketones. The condensation takes 15-200 hours at room temperature. The condensation products mostly represent highly viscous, sirupy liquids or vitreous substances. Some of these liquids could be recrystallized from acetone. As dialkyl-thiophosphites and dialkyl-phosphites are occurring in two tautomeric forms, it is assumed that the reaction with the enol form proceeds by reaction of the single electron pair of trivalent phosphorus with the electrophilic carbon atom of the carbonyl group. Like the esters of α -oxy-alkyl-thiophosphinic acids also the esters of α -oxy-alkyl-thiophosphinic acids undergo a cleavage of the P-C-bond due to heating and influence of bases. This is explained by the existence of an intramolecular hydrogen bond (Refs 3, 12). A table presents the reaction times, melting points, and analytical data of the following compounds: Phenyl ester of α -oxy-(β,β,β -trichloro)-ethyl-thiophosphinic acid; tertiary-(1,1,1-trichlore)-butyl ester of the same acid;

Card 2/3

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids With SCV/73-29-5-41/75
Aldehydes and Ketones. XX. Esters of Some α -Oxyalkyl-thiophosphinic Acids

tertiary-(1,1,1-trichloro)-butyl ester of α -oxy-benzyl-thiophosphinic acid; the same trichloro-butyl ester of α -oxy-isopropyl-thiophosphinic acid; the same trichloro-butyl ester of α -oxy-cyclopentyl-thiophosphinic acid; 1-trichloro-methyl-cyclopentyl ester of α -oxy-benzyl-thiophosphinic acid; the same ester of α -oxy-m-nitrobenzyl-thiophosphinic acid; the same ester of α -oxy-isopropyl-thiophosphinic acid, and the same ester of α -oxy-cyclohexyl-thiophosphinic acid. The experimental part describes the condensations carried out, the formation of dialkyl-phosphorous acids and the decomposition of the esters by lyes. There are 1 table and 14 references, 12 of which are Soviet and 1 Polish.

INSTITUTION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS: Khayrullin, V. K., Ledeneva, A. I., Abramov, V. S. SOV/79-29-7-53/83

TITLE: Synthesis and Isomerization of the Mixed Esters of Di- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous Acid. V (Poluchenije i izomerizacija smeshannykh estirov di- β , β' -dikhlorizopropilfosforistoy kisloty. V)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2355-2359 (USSR)

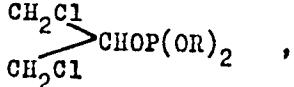
ABSTRACT: Interaction of alcohols with PCl_3 yields alkyldichlorophosphites, dialkylchlorophosphites, dialkylphosphorous acid, and trialkylphosphites depending on the nature of the radical, the presence of substituents, and reaction conditions. Treatment of chlorine- and cyanine-substituted alcohols (Refs 2, 3 respectively) with PCl_3 gives acid chlorides of phosphorous acid and in some cases phosphites. The α , γ -dichlorhydrin of glycerin was used for this investigation. The compound reacted with PCl_3 at room temperature and gave the following compounds: The acid dichloride of β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous acid (22%), the acid monochloride of di- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous acid (25.4%), and the di- β , β' -dichloroisopropyl ester of

Card 1/3

Synthesis and Isomerization of the Mixed Esters of
Di- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous Acid. V

SOV/79-29-7-53/83

β , γ -dichloropropylphosphinic acid (9.8%). According to M. I. Kabachnik and P. A. Rossiyskaya (Ref 4), the latter is formed by an inter- or intra-molecular isomerization of the tri- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphite. The reaction of the α , γ -dichlorohydrin of glycerin with PCl_3 is demonstrated in the scheme given. The intact phosphorous ester, which was not obtained in pure form, reacted with cuprous chloride. This may be regarded as proof of the existence of phosphite in the solution (Ref 5). The acid monochloride of di- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous acid was saponified with water, and the resulting substituted phosphorous acid condensed with aldehydes and ketones. The acid dichloride of the same acid was used for synthesizing the mixed esters of phosphorous acid by treatment with aliphatic alcohols in absolute ether in the presence of pyridine at -6 - 0° (yield 47-65%). The physical properties of the synthesized esters are given in table 1

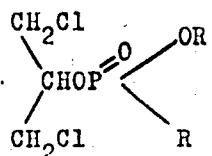


Card 2/3

Synthesis and Isomerization of the Mixed Esters of
Di- β , β' -dichloroisopropylphosphorous Acid. V

SOV/79-29-7-53/83

those of the alkyl- β , β' -dichloroisopropyl esters of the
alkylphosphinic acids in table 2,



There are 2 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut
(Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3)

SOV/79-29-8-19/81

AUTHORS:

Khayrullin, V. N., Ledeneva, A. I., Abramov, V. S.

TITLE:

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. XXI. Di- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl Esters of the Substituted α -Oxymethyl-phosphinic Acid

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2551-2553
(USSR)

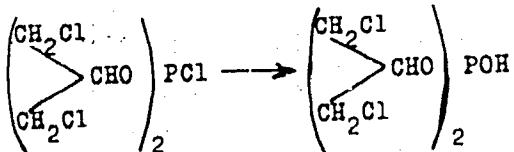
ABSTRACT:

The authors continued their investigations concerning the synthesis of different α -oxyalkyl-phosphinates by condensation of the dialkyl-phosphorous acids with carbonyl compounds (Ref 1), and extended them to the di- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl-phosphorous acid. They found previously (Ref 2) that condensations which lead to the formation of chlorine-substituted α -oxyalkyl-phosphinates take place also without catalysts at room temperature. The condensation of the β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl-phosphorous acid, and other acids with chlorine atoms in the ester radicals of different structure, is very interesting. The above-mentioned acid was obtained by action of water on the corresponding acid chloride:

Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-8-19/81

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones.
 XXI. Di- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl Esters of the Substituted α -Oxymethyl-phosphinic Acid



The condensation of this acid with aldehydes and ketones was mostly carried out by mixing equimolar quantities of the reactants, without catalyst, at room temperature. The end products were best separated if they were crystallizable. The formation of a compact crystalline mass indicates the end of the reaction. The data of the esters recrystallized from 96% alcohol are presented in the table (NN° 1-5), in addition to the di-tert.-($1,1,1$ -trichloro)-butyl esters hitherto unknown of the α -oxy- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl-phosphinic and α -oxy- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl-phosphorous acids (NN° 6,7). The condensation products of the di- β,β' -dichloro-isopropyl-phosphorous acid with acetic, propionic, butyric, and isovalerianic aldehyde, cyclopentanone, etc., resulted in the form of sirupy liquids the purification of which was difficult. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-8-19/81

On the Reaction of Dialkyl-phosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones.
XXI. Di- β , β' -dichloro-isopropyl Esters of the Substituted α -Oxymethyl-phosphinic Acid

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Chemo-technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 5/3

KHAYRULLIN, V.K.; KURYLEVA, M.A.; SOBCHUK, T.I.

Preparation of mixed esters of phenylphosphinic acid. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1083-1085 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.

KHAYRULLIN, V.K.

Reaction of ethyldichlorophosphine with α, β -unsaturated acids.
Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4, 827-828 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kasan'. Submitted
November 16, 1964.

KHAYRULLIN, V.K.; SOBCHUK, T.I.

Preparation and rearrangement of mixed esters of phenyltert-
(1,1,1-trichloro) butylphosphorous acid. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.11:2010-2013 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kavan'.

L 25616-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016112

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/011/2010/2013

AUTHOR: Khayrullin, V. K.; Sobchuk, T. I.

25
E

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Production and rearrangement of mixed esters of phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)-butylphosphorous acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1965, 2010-2013

TOPIC TAGS: ester, organic phosphorous compound, halogenated phosphorous compound, aliphatic alcohol

The reaction of the dichloride of tert-(1,1,1-trichloro)butyl-phosphorous acid with phenol yielded chiefly the chloride of mixed phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)butylphosphorous acid, which, in contrast to mixed chlorides of phosphorous acid produced from unsubstituted aliphatic alcohols, exhibits practically no rearrangement of its radicals during repeated distillation. The reaction of the chloride of phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)butylphosphorous acid with alcohols in the presence of triethylamine in anhydrous ether medium yielded phosphites with three different alkoxy's. The chloride does not react with 2,6-norbornyl phenol, probably on account of the presence of steric hindrances. All the mixed esters obtained react exothermally with cuprous cyanide, giving complex compounds. The rearrangement of the mixed esters of phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)-butylphosphorous acid with methyl iodide proceeds with the splitting out of a

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91+52.952.1+661.718.1

L 25616-66 -
ACC NR: AP6016112

light, unsubstituted aliphatic radical and leads to the formation of the phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)butyl ester of methylphosphinic acid. Phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)butylphosphorous acid was produced by saponification of its chloride; this acid is added to chloral to give the phenyltert-(1,1,1-trichloro)-beta, beta-dihydroxy-alpha, beta, beta-trichloroethylphosphinic acid.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables. (uPRG)

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul63 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 FV

L 35323-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AF6026893

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/012/2128/2132

AUTHOR: Yeliseyevkov, V. N.; Khayrullin, V. K.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and rearrangement of mixed esters of ter (1,1,1-trichloro)amyl-2-phosphorous acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1965, 2128-2132

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, ester, phosphorous acid, alcohol, triethylamine,
vacuum distillation, organic solvent, solubility, phosphinic acid, chemical separation

ABSTRACT: The corresponding mixed esters were synthesized by reaction of ter.
(1,1,1-trichloro)amyl-2-phosphorous acid chloride with primary alcohols of
normal and iso-structure, secondary alcohols, and phenol in the presence of
triethylamine. All of the prepared esters are colorless, syrupy fluids
that can be vacuum-distilled without decomposing; they dissolve in organic
solvents (ether, acetone, benzene, alcohol) but are water-insoluble. The
rearrangement of these esters by means of allyl bromide involves the separation
of the nonsubstituted alkyl radical and results in the formation of mixed
esters of allylphosphinic acid. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul63 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 542.91+542.952.1+661.718.1

D96 2651

L 35322-00 EWF(M)/EWF(J) RM

ACC NR: AP6026894

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/012/2133/2136
25AUTHOR: Kuryleva, M. A.; Khayrullin, V. K.ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii
AN SSSR)TITLE: Synthesis and rearrangement of the mixed alkyl-tert. (1,1,1-trichloro) butyl esters of phenylphosphinous acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1965, 2133-2136

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, ester, chemical separation, phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: This is continuation of a previous investigation dealing with the synthesis of the esters of phenylphosphinous acid by reaction of phenyl-tert. (1,1,1-trichloro)butoxychlorophosphine with primary alcohols of normal and iso-structure, secondary butyl alcohol, and phenol in the presence of ethylamine. The esters thus synthesized are: CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , C_4H_9 , i- C_3H_7 , i- C_4H_9 , i- C_5H_{11} , C_6H_5 , and secondary C_4H_9 . There is no reaction with i-trichloromethylethylene-pentanol, owing to steric factors. The rearrangement of these mixed alkyl-tert. (1,1,1-trichloro)butyl esters by means of methyl iodide or allyl bromide involves the separation of a light nonsubstituted alkyl.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul63 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 144

UDC: 542.91+542.952.1+661.718.1

0916 2632

KHATIRULLIN, Ya. Kh.

KHATIRULLIN, Ya. Kh. "Methods to increase the productivity of grasses and their mixtures in crop rotation in Rostov Oblast", Sbornik nauch.-issled. rabot (Azovo-Chernomor. s.-kh. in-t), XII, 1948, p. 3-12.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

KhAYRULLIN, Ya. Kh.

KhAYRULLIN, Ya. Kh. "The dynamics of the accumulation of the root mass of agricultural plants in the soil under field crop rotation", Sbornik nauch.-issled. rabot (Azovo-Chernomor. s.-kh. in-t), XII, 1948, p. 37-50, -
Bibliog: 14 items.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh' Statey', No. 22, 1949).

KHAYRULLIN, YA. KH.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1953. No 34620

Author : Khayrullin, Ya. Kh.

* Inst : ~~not given~~

Title : Problems of Agrotechnical Methods in Winter
Wheat on the Territory in Rostov's Oblast

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1957, No 8, 49-52.

Abstract : None given

* Azovo - Chernomorsky Agricultural Research INSTITUTE.

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6024428

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/007/0721/0728

AUTHOR: Ivanov, A. P.; Khayrullina, A. Ya.

ORG: Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences BSSR (Akademiya nauk BSSR, Institut fiziki)

TITLE: Determination of the extinction coefficient of turbid media

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 721-726

TOPIC TAGS: turbid medium, light scattering, light reflection coefficient

ABSTRACT: This article examines the problem of the effect of scattered light on the effective magnitude of the extinction coefficient as a function of the optical parameters of the medium and angular characteristics of the source and receiver. Tables of errors in the measured values of the extinction coefficient are presented and, by using the data of these tables, it is possible to make recommendations concerning the choice of the measurement instrument under certain conditions when a given accuracy of measurement is required. Milk, an alcoholic solution of rosin, and a solution of polystyrene in acetone diluted with distilled water were used as media having different scattering indicatrices. Bouguer's law was used to determine the extinction coefficient. It was found that the error in determining the extinction coefficient for a milk medium was highest owing to the greater elongation of the indicatrix of refrac-

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.361.1:551.591

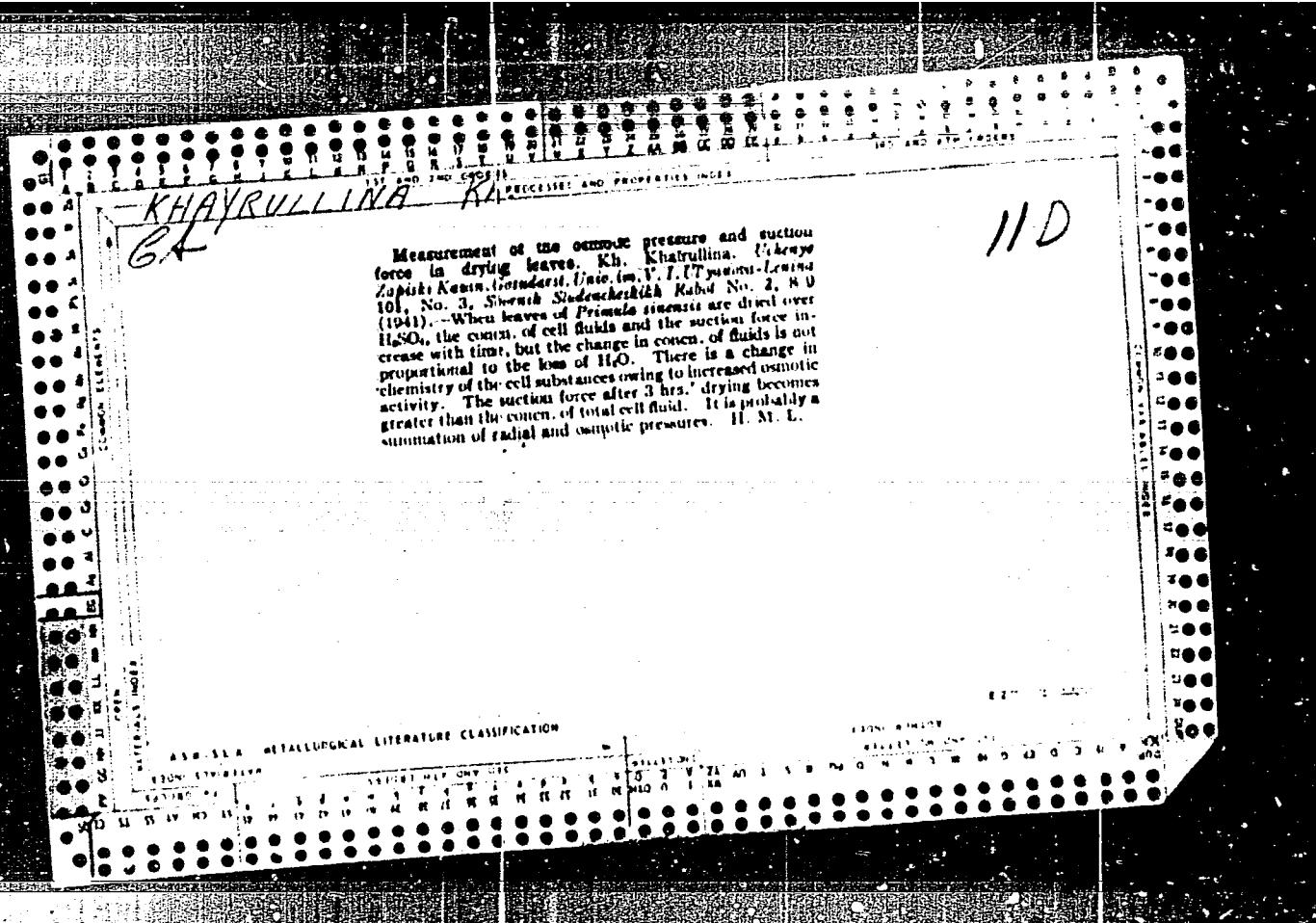
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86

Card 2/2

MISTROVA, V.N.; KHAYRULLINA, I.Kh.

The AVE-1 vacuum extractor in obstetrical practice. Kaz.med.zhur.
(MIRA 15:9)
no.3:87-88 My-Je '62.

1. Rodil'nyy dom No.3 Kazani (glavnnyy vrach - A.D.Oskanova) i
kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. N.Ye.Sidorov)
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni V.I.Lenina.
(OBSTETRICS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)



KHAYRULLINA, S.P.

Certain Cauchy problems with initial data on the degeneration
line. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1027-1029 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashino-
stroyeniya. Submitted November 9, 1964.

KHAYRULLIN, S.I.

Solution of the Cauchy problem for a hyperbolic equation with
data on the line of degeneration. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no. 6:36-40.
Je '64. (MIR 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoj mechno-
stroyeniya. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR N.P. Yeruojinym.

KHAYRULLINA, T.I.

Find of Cambrian fauna in the central Kyzyl Kum. Uzb. geol. zhur.
8 no.1:84-87 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

PYATKOV, K.K.; BUKHARIN, A.K.; KHAYRULLINA, T.I.

New data on the stratigraphy of Paleozoic sediments in the central part of the Kyzyl Kum. Trudy Uz.geol.upr. no.1:
17-25 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kyzyl Kum--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KHAYRULLINA, T.I.; YASKOVICH, B.V.

Recent data on lower Cambrian deposits in the basin of the Altykul' River. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.2:111-117 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Geologo-s"yemochriaya poiskovaya ekspeditsiya Glavgeologii UzbSSR.
(Altykul' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Trilobites)

AYVAZOV, Boris Viktorovich; PETROV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; KHAYRULLINA,
Venera Rezepovna; YAPRYNTSEVA, Vera Grigor'yevna;
YENISHERKOVA, O.M., ved. red.

[Physicochemical constants of organic sulfur compounds] Fiziko-
khimicheskie konstanty seraorganicheskikh soedinenii. Pod red.
B.V.Aivazova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimia," 1964. 279 p.
(HIRA 17:8)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Functional state of some analyzers under dynamic conditions.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk no.3:42-45 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6

TELULIN, S. D.; KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Electroencephalography in chronic brucellosis. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR. 19 no.6:57-61 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013-6"

KHAYRUSHKOV, Ye.A.

Functional state of some analyzers in relation to sex and age.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk #31-36 '64 (MIR 1967)

S/031/60/000/011/007/008
A161/A133

25173

27.41100

AUTHORS:

Tleulin, S. D., Shchetilin, A. P., Khayrushev, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Pin tube electromyograph

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Vestnik, no. 11, 1960, 104 - 106

TEXT: The subject myograph has been developed at the Institut krayevoy patologii AN KazSSR (Institute of Regional Pathology of the Academy of Sciences of the KazSSR) because of the absence of modern myographs on the market. The new features in it are the pin tube amplifier for measurements of biological currents, and electronic voltage stabilizers (Fig. 1 and 2). Actually, the amplifier had been designed by V. A. Kozhevnikov and V. I. Siroko of the Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova AN SSSR (Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlova of the AS US SR) who used the system of A. M. Andrew and German with octal ("oktal'nyye") base tubes. In the new amplifier these are replaced by pin-type base tubes ("pal'chikovyye"). The tubes are operating from a 110 - 220 v network (can also work from a storage battery). The balanced system permits recording without screening off the room from the common interference sources like electric lighting bulbs, CH 250 (SN250).

Card 1/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920013

Pin tube electromyograph

25173

S/031/60/000/011/007/008
A161/A133

voltage stabilizer, etc. The amplification factor (from input to electron-ray tube) is about 1,000,000; the sensitivity (input-photo film) 10 μ V in 1 mm; the frequency band amplified without frequency and amplitude distortions is 1 + 2000 cycles. The principle of the system had been described in 1957 by Kozhevnikov and Siroko, therefore only the new features are mentioned in the article. The four amplifier cascades (Fig. 1) include 6H2 Π (6N2P) pin base tubes. Local negative feedback between the I and II cascades could be used in view of the high amplification reserve, and the zero line drift and the interference level are reduced to minimum. The total resistance in the cathode of the first cascade tube (6K4P) is high, due to the J_1 (L_1), a 6K4 Π tube used. The amplifier is assembled on a plexiglas frame (for it was not possible to use a metal panel because of interferences), and the frame is fixed on foam rubber dampers. The parts of the amplifier are of standard pattern but carefully selected. The tube anodes are supplied from stabilized rectifiers. The electronic voltage stabilizers (Fig. 2) are assembled in a combination compensational and parametric system the principle of which had been described in literature in 1957 by I. G. Gol'dreyer (Russian name) and in 1941 by E. E. Miller (English spelling). The reference voltages are removed from the C Γ 2C (SG2S) and 85A 2 (85A2) stabilivolts and fed to the grids of the left halves of the J_3 and J_4 .

Card 2/6

Pin tube electromyograph

25173

S/ 31/60/000/011/007/008
A161/A133

tubes of 6H9 (6N9) type working as cathode followers. The right halves of these tubes are amplifying the output voltage from the devider (R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16}). The second cascades are also assembled on 6N9 tubes and are working similarly - as cathode follower and amplifier (μ_5 , μ_6). The μ_7 and μ_8 tubes are the servo elements in the system. The rectifiers are of the standard type, with Π -shaped filters. The variable component of stabilized voltage on the stabilizer's output does not exceed 0.2 mv. The record from the electron-ray tube of 13Л037 (13L037) type is taken by a photo-recorder similar to the Fedorovskiy's recorder, but with a ДАГ-1 (DAG-1) motor for pulling the film with 80 and 120 mm/sec speed. The commutator of the myograph has a built-in ohmmeter for measuring the resistance between the electrodes applied to the muscle surface, a voltmeter for watching the supply voltage, an input voltage calibrator, and two switches. The recording electrodes are made from stannium and lead, 0.5 cm in diameter, spaced 2 cm; held in plexiglas holders. The grounding electrode is of standard execution from a cardiograph. The authors express their gratitude to Senior Laboratory worker F. G. Trusov who participated in the development of the myograph. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/6

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Characteristics of the functional state of the olfactory, gustatory
and cutaneous analysors in various age groups. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR.
Ser. med. i fiziolog. no. 2:7-17 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(AGING) (SMELL) (TASTE) (TOUCH)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Evaluation of the state of the tactile and algesic analysors
and their changes in rural inhabitants. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22
no.5:42-46 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy patologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
Nauchnyy rukovoditel' temy - prof. S.B. Balmukhanov.
(TOUCH) (PAIN)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Analyzers and their condition in rural inhabitants. Zdrav.
Kazakh. 22 no.3:44-45 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz otdela radiatsionnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. S.B.
Balmukhanov) Instituta krayevoy patologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(TOUCH) (SMELL) (TASTE) (PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Function of the tactile and pain analysor in brucellosis. Trudy
Inst.kraev.pat.AN Kazakh SSR 12:110-116 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(BRUCELLOSIS) (SENSES AND SENSATION)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ye.A.

Function of the olfactory analyisor in brucellosis. Trudy Inst.
kraev.pat.AN Kazakh SSR 12:117-122 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(SMELL) (BRUCELLOSIS)

KHAYRUSHEV, Ya.A.

Function of the gustatory analysoor in brucellosis. Trudy Inst.
kraev.pat.AN Kazakh SSR 12:123-127 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(TASTE) (BRUCELLOSIS)